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MORE MONEY FOR YOUR *Logs*

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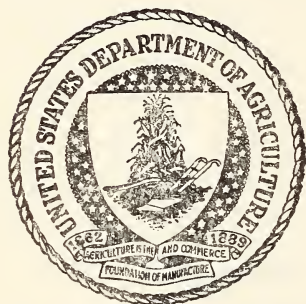
when

PROPERLY CUT



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More money for your logs **when properly cut**



Producing logs for home use or the commercial market demands more skill than felling the tree and cutting the logs to length. The appearance and quality of log produced determines what a buyer will pay. For home use it is important to produce logs which will give the greatest yield of usable material.

This publication contains suggestions which will help you produce better logs from the trees you cut. For additional help in managing your timber or harvesting products, contact your Farm Forester.

BEFORE YOU CUT YOUR LOGS:

1. Determine what you have and how much you will have to sell.
2. Locate markets for what you have to sell.
3. Get log specifications and prices from each prospective buyer.
4. Have a written contract or understanding covering the logs you will be producing.
5. Have an understanding with buyer on log scale to be used and how logs are to be scaled. Ask how he deducts for defects.

WHEN YOU CUT YOUR LOGS:

1. Remember SAFETY FIRST - - IT PAYS.
2. Follow buyer's log specifications carefully. Failure to do so may result in rejected logs or loss in footage.
3. Keep your logs straight.
4. Cut logs for highest quality. Group defects when possible.
5. Leave trim allowance on all logs in accordance with buyer's specifications.
6. Leave logs of no value in the woods (cull logs), if they cannot be used for pulpwood, fuelwood or chemical wood.
7. Cut stumps as low as possible.
8. Protect the log from splitting when cutting log lengths.
9. Trim limbs close to the log.
10. Look out for metal in logs. If you know it is there, cut it out or cut off section containing metal.

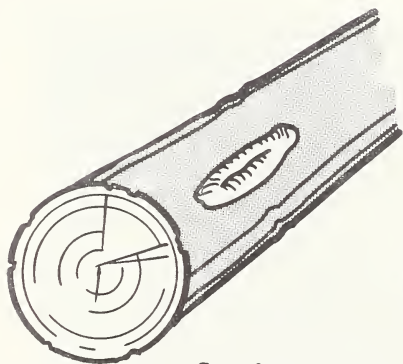
11. If base of tree is hollow, taking a short log first may make the next log higher in quality. If a large hole is present at the base of the tree, cutting a long log results in loss of quality, footage, and money.
12. After a few logs are cut, have buyer come out to check your logs and show you his method of scaling.
13. Standard log lengths are 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Be sure to add trim allowance to these lengths.
14. Cut butt logs 14 and 16 ft. long if it can be done without sacrificing quality and you can still follow buyer's specifications.



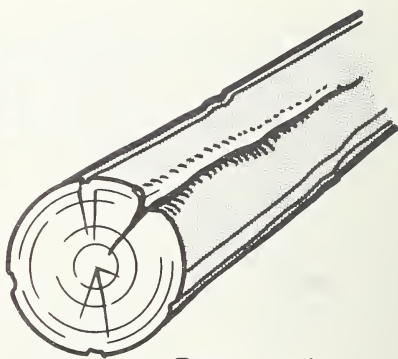
Defects in logs are:

Cat faces
Frost cracks
Lightning scar
Splits
Broken logs
Wind or rain shake
Knots
Splinter pull

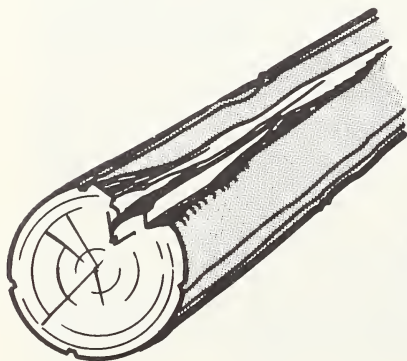
Holes
Excessive crook
Crotches
Fencing nailed to tree
Tap holes
Stain
Ant and worm holes
Decay and rot



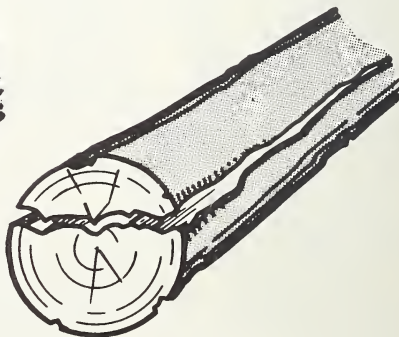
Cat face



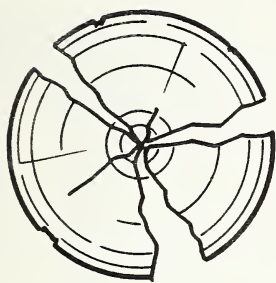
Frost crack



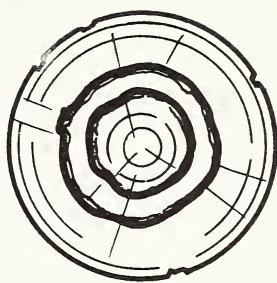
Lightning scar



Splits

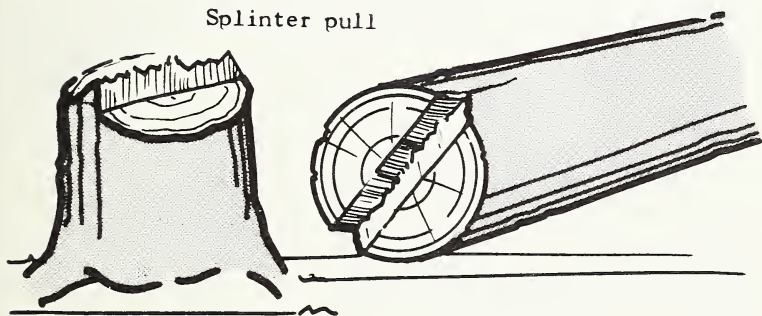


Broken Log

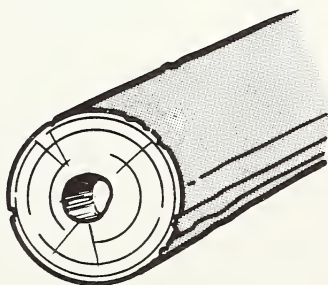


Wind or ring shake

Splinter pull



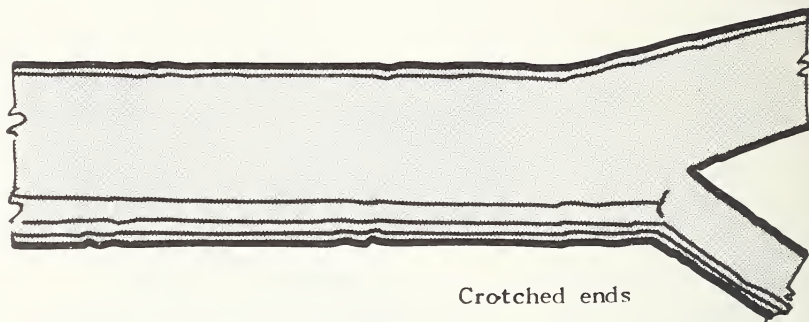
Knots



Holes



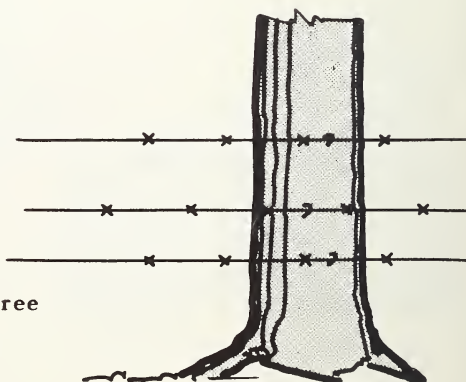
Excessive crook



Crotched ends

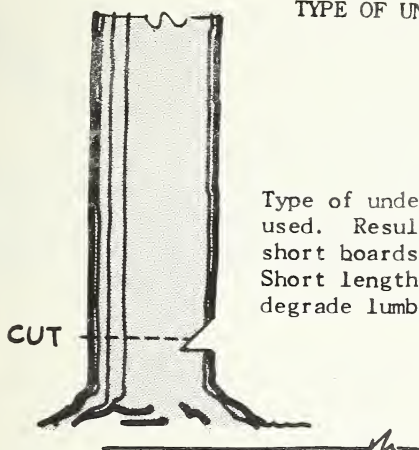


Tap holes in maple



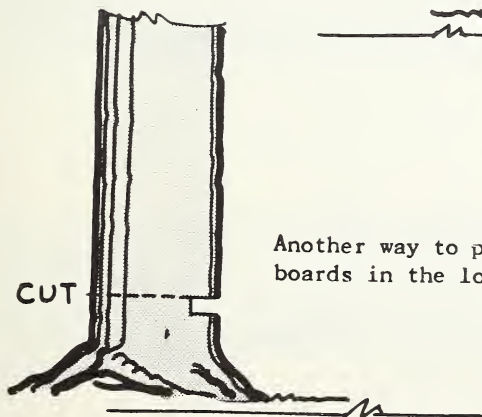
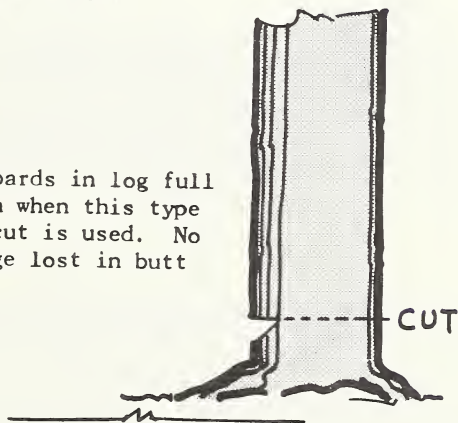
Fence nailed to tree

TYPE OF UNDERCUTS



Type of undercut usually used. Results in some short boards in butt log. Short lengths may actually degrade lumber.

All boards in log full length when this type undercut is used. No footage lost in butt log.

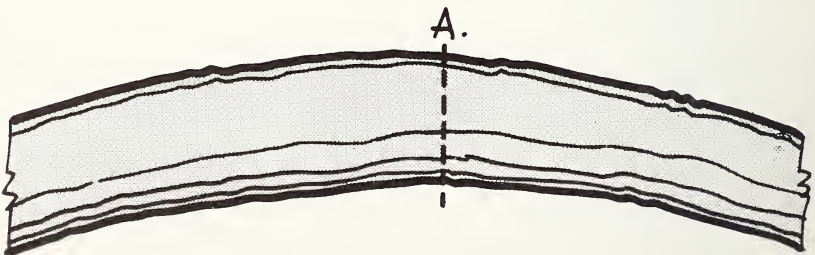
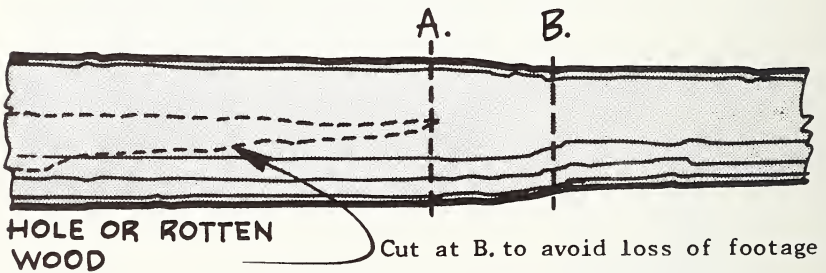
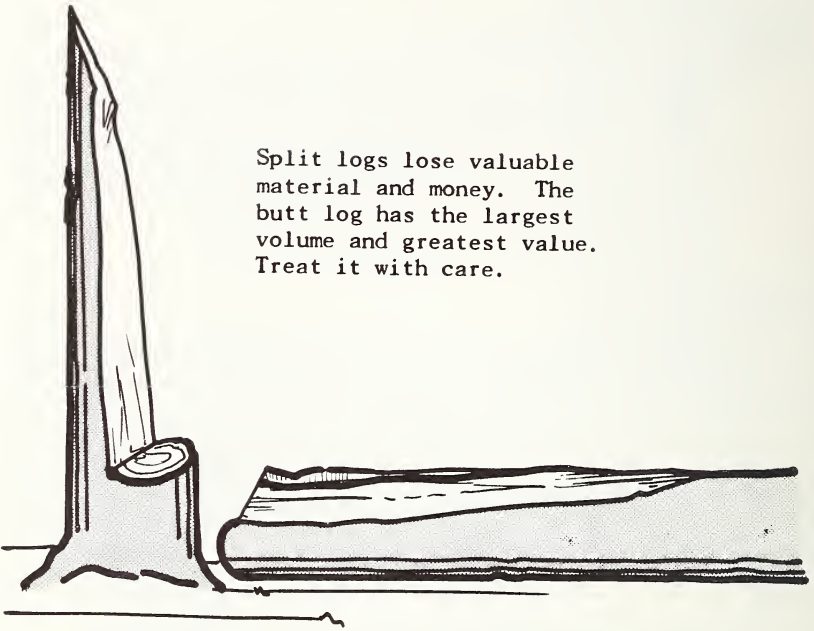


Another way to produce all boards in the log full length

Parallel undercut

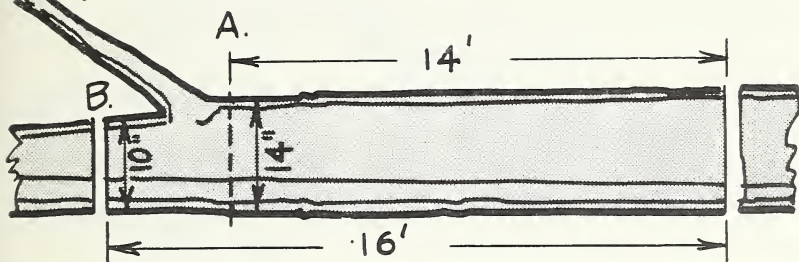
CUTTING LOGS

Split logs lose valuable material and money. The butt log has the largest volume and greatest value. Treat it with care.

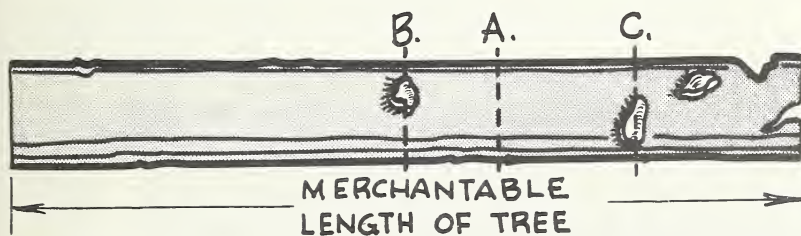


Cut at A. to reduce or eliminate sweep in log

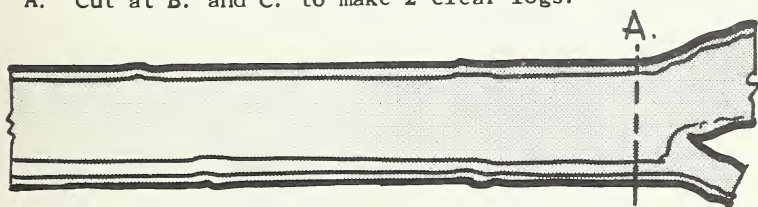
Cutting at A. instead of B.
yielded an additional 50 feet.



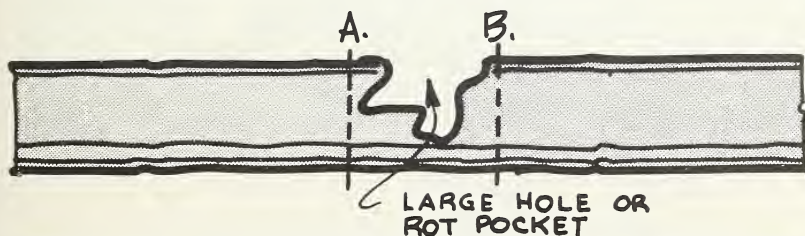
Cut logs to get greatest scale.



Keep logs as free from defects as possible. Do not cut at A. Cut at B. and C. to make 2 clear logs.

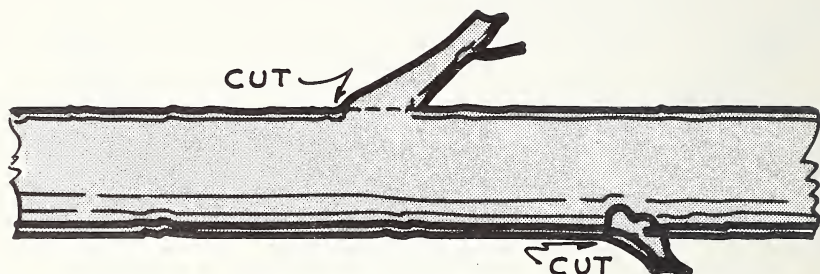


Log should be cut in back of crotch at A.

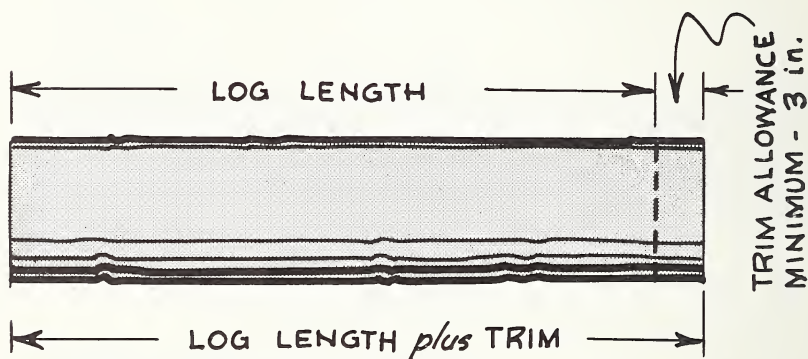


Make 2 logs. Cut at A. and B. if each log can be made 8 feet or longer.

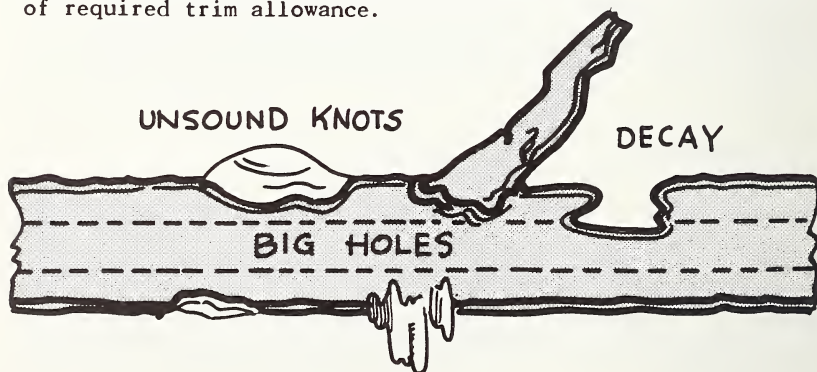
Logs with handles do not roll.



Cut limbs off close to log for easier handling.

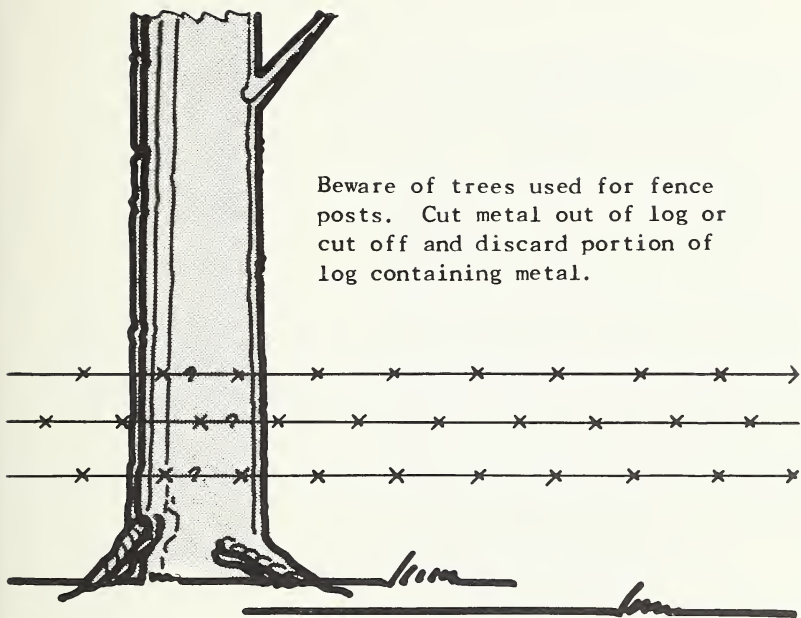


Always cut logs at least 3" longer. This is called trim allowance. Check with buyer before cutting logs to be sure of required trim allowance.



Leave cull logs and logs of no value in the woods if they cannot be used for pulpwood, fuelwood, or chemical wood.

Beware of trees used for fence posts. Cut metal out of log or cut off and discard portion of log containing metal.



Some hard maple trees are tapped for maple sap. Watch out for metal spiles. Treat the same as trees used for fence posts.



SUMMARY

Your Farm Forester is employed by the State Conservation Department in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service to provide on-the-ground technical assistance to woodland owners and primary processors of forest products. He will assist you in:

1. Preparing a complete management plan for your timberland.
2. Determining the amount of timber which can be cut under good management.
3. Marking timber for proper harvesting.
4. Locating markets for material you wish to sell.
5. Marking immature stands for the removal of trees that are diseased, insect infested, crooked, or "wolf trees".
6. Determining the kind of trees to plant on your idle land.

* * * * *



**PLEDGE
YOUR HELP**



**PREVENT
FOREST FIRES!**